

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION

of

MAUREEN JOY MARGARET MAGNESS

Formerly a stenographer of PINYOK MINE, Yala, South Siam
now at
Vajiravudh College, BANGKOK, SIAM.

M.J.M. MAGNESS have been duly sworn, states:-

I, Maureen JoynMargaret MAGNESS, am 23 years of age, by occupation a stenographer formerly employed by the Thailand Tin Mines Ltd., and living at the PINYOK MINE, Yala, SOUTH SIAM with my mother and father, and at present living at Vajiravudh College, BANGKOK, SIAM.

I present on oath the statement which I made on arrival at BANGKOK on 23 July, 1942. A copy of this report was sent to the head office of my firm in LONDON. I was an internee at the time, and as my parents were to my certain knowledge murdered by SIALESE Police I had to gloss over this part of the incident. Apart from this I certify on oath that my report is correct and true in every detail. I see it marked Exhibit "A" and attached to this summary. I wish, however, now slightly to amplify various details. I have NO charge to make against either Nai PRING or Nai Pravine NANDIWONGSE. I am unable to describe the first four Japanese soldiers I saw on 10 Dec. 41. Nai ANA is now working in the Thai State Railway department in BANGKOK. He was very good to me and I have NO charge to make against him. The two Japanese officers that he accompanied against his wish I can describe. I think that one of them was a Captain, about 7 ft. tall, well made, wore glasses, slightly scholarly stoop. He had long straight black hair. He was good-looking. He spoke perfect Malay in which he conversed with my mother. His eyes were NOT pronouncedly slit, but were round. I think his name was something like ANDO. The second officer was about 5ft 10 ins. tall, more broadly built than the other but a fine physical specimen. He wore NO glasses, NO moustache and short black hair, a round healthy face, small eyes but NOT particularly slanting. He was a Major and seemed to be in charge. I did hear his name but I can NOT remember it. After we had been shut in Mr. Van der STRAATEN's house the cars which had brought them drove on Southward towards BETONG, and we never saw these two again. I am almost certain they left with the cars and had NO concern in what followed. It was one of these two who took my passport. Of the Japanese soldiers who guarded us in Mr. Van der STRAATEN'S bungalow there were so many who were changed so frequently that I can NOT describe any of them now. The Senior Japanese officer who visited us on 11 Dec. 41 was ugly, short and fat, about 5 ft 4 ins tall, cleanshaven, without glasses, natural teeth, fat round face. I do NOT know his name. The interpreter was just an "ordinary Jap" to look at and spoke very poor English but in an English accent. The grenade was thrown into the room by

Japanese who came in the truck that brought the Indian PW, NOT the normal guards. The truck came from the direction of YALA. I do NOT know which Japanese did the shooting and bayonetting.

Among the Siamese who came into the bungalow to look after the bomb was "Dr" SANNAT. He was the one who took my watch. I did NOT recognise the others. After SANNAT had looted me he was the one who carried me away to the other bungalow and finally to the hut. I now wish to make quite clear how my mother and father and Mr. THOMAS were killed as far as I was able to observe. About eight Siamese Police whom I mention as finally coming into my hut were responsible. There can be NO doubt about this. There was NO one else about at the time. I heard them pass my hut in the direction of the bungalow where the incident took place. After exactly the time it would take to get from my hut to the bungalow I heard the first shot and the cry of pain. After the time it would take to cross the road from this bungalow to the other where my parents were I heard the second and third shots. It was immediately after that that I heard the same Siamese voices coming back. The party then came into my room, all carrying rifles. There can be NO doubt that one or more of them had committed the three murders and that the remainder were accessories. Even if there could be any doubt at that deserted time and place "DR" SANNAT was an eye-witness of the shooting at least of my parents, and described to me later exactly how my mother died, i.e. lying on the ground with her hands clasped as in prayer and pleading for her life and entreating them to look for and succour me. Also he told me that she was shot clean through the head. She, he said, was shot first, and afterwards my father. I do NOT consider such meticulous circumstantial detail could be a mere invention, and further the men, who had already passed my hut would NOT have come in unless they had been told by someone that I was there, and it could only have been her. I do NOT know where "DR" SANNAT is to be found now but I can describe him and recognise him easily. He was about 5 ft 5 ins. tall, slim, fairly well-developed, long black hair but a skin light for a Siamese, cleanshaven, no glasses, natural teeth. Speaks a little English, was a Convict in the penal settlement at the time. They should know where to find him now. Nai CHUN I can describe a little. He was very small, thin, neat, very dark hair, cleanshaven, no glasses, natural teeth, wearing a Police Uniform, speaks Malay well. I do NOT know where he is now. I have seen a sketch-plan marked Exhibit "B" and attached to this summary. I certify it to be a good approximation of the layout except that the bungalow marked (1) in the plan is where the incident took place. Nai Pasede PIEW whom I mention in 16 Dec. 41 admitted to me later that he was in the truck that brought the Japanese at the time of the explosion. He is tall (about 5ft 10 ins) thin, cleanshaven, no glasses, very big teeth in a very protruding mouth. He was senior warder of the penal settlement at TANICOM. I do NOT know where he is now.

(signed) M. J. Magness
(M. J. MAGNESS)

SWORN before me (signed) Lt. Col., an officer of the R
(C.A. de M.R. PIERCE) Royal Irish Fusiliers this
eighth day of January, 1946. Detailed to examine the above
by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South-East-Asia.

(Authority:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 Para. 7)

EXHIBIT "A"

A STATEMENT OF MISS MAUREEN J. M. MAGNESS
OF HER EXPERIENCES IN THE "YALA INCIDENT"
17TH DECEMBER, 1941 - 3RD APRIL, 1942.

8th December, 1941: We heard a broadcast from Singapore about 7.30 am of the sudden Japanese attack on Kota Baru, north-east of the Malay Peninsula and of the invasion of Thailand at Singora and Pattani. [We, the employees of Thailand Tin Mines were advised to get ready to leave. At approximately 2 p.m. we were told to leave. In one of the Company's lorries a party of 3 women and 4 men left for the Betong border while the rest remained behind to look after the place.] Among those who left were Mrs. Jeavons, Messrs. Frances, Roschke and Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Magness and self. As we passed by Kampong Toh we picked up Mr. and Mrs. Van der Straaten and Mr. Kitts who were residents of the place and who wanted to get away too. [We continued our journey and about half way through we were detained by two Thai officials, Nai Pring and Nai Pravine Nandwongse. They strongly advised us to return as there was fighting at the Betong border] and were also on the point of commandeering our lorry. We spent some minutes hesitating as we did not know whether to believe them or not, however, [We returned to Kampong Toh and stayed with Mr. Stratford, who was manager there.] Very late in the evening Mr. Butler-Jones and Dr. Rozenberg turned up to get what information they could with the intention of returning immediately they had any news. They had brought with them all the private books and files of the Company. As they received no news they remained with us and that made 12 altogether, namely:-

Mr. Butler-Jones	Mr. Van der Straaten
Mr. Francis	Mrs. Van der Straaten
Mr. Roschke	Mrs. Jeavons
Mr. Stratford	Mr. Magness
Dr. Rozenberg	Mrs. Magness
Mr. Kitts	Miss Magness

Mr. Stratford's cook who was still with him prepared a very good dinner for us that night which we had with the help of a candle light. [That same night we were put under Thai guard. They were just civilians armed with long swords or long knives. Our movements were restricted and all electrical and water supplies were cut off.] And all night long lorries continually passed by with Thai evacuees from the Betong border. We spent a

night and a day here.

9th December, 1941: About 9.30 p.m. a batch of Thai police came along and took us back to Pinyok. We were put into a bus which had side-screens in order to prevent us from being seen. We arrived at Pinyok at about 1.30 a.m. and found that several people from surrounding mines had voluntarily come to live with the member of our Company who had stayed behind. In all we were 27 people and we were forced to live in two bungalows, 9 in one and 18 in the other.

10th December, 1941: Several Japanese military buses passed along the road below our bungalows and we were made to understand by a Thai Police officer that we were under Thai custody so we were advised to remain in doors and fasten all doors and windows. We were all taken to the Assistant Manager's bungalow early in the morning. As soon as we were indoors a Japanese plane came scouting over the place and at about 9 a.m. we were divided into two groups, some were in the kitchen, behind the house, preparing breakfast and the others were in the living room. All electricity and water supply were cut off. Then suddenly there was a knock on the door and a voice said "Hullo, Hullo!" Mr. Peters one of our party opened the door and we were immediately confronted by 4 Japanese soldiers. Three of them had fixed bayonets and the other held 2 pistols. With our hands held up we were ordered outside the bungalow and once outside we were searched. After the search a pistol shot was fired into the air and we were afterwards marched down to Tengading village still with hands raised. All along the way they threatened to shoot us. However, when we arrived at the village we were told to sit in the middle of the road with the village mob gazing at us. One of the Japanese soldiers was about to fasten our hands together with rope when one of his officers told him it was unnecessary.

About half an hour afterwards the rest of our party who were in the kitchen preparing breakfast and whom we thought had been overlooked arrived at the village in a bus. Among them were my parents. They had been arrested by two Japanese officers accompanied by Nai Ana a Thai Official of the Thai State Railways. They had been allowed to collect their belongings before leaving, but had found that their suit-cases had been burst open and looted and everything in confusion. After our passports had been taken away from us by a Japanese officer we were put into a bus similar to the other one and we set off under armed Japanese guard and a few buses with Japanese troops. We stopped for a while at Tanicom, the Convict Settlement when a few Thai officials came up with glasses of water. We then continued our journey until we arrived at Kempong Toh where we were told to get off and were put into the house of Mr. Van der Straaten. We were then told by one of the Japanese officers that we were to remain here for the duration of the war and if any of us attempted an escape the whole lot of us would be disposed of.

We were allowed to remain only in the sitting-room and for sleeping had mattresses laid on the floor. An oil lamp was all we had for the night, while 2 Japanese guards with fixed bayonets were stationed in the room. The Japanese soldiers were unable to supply us with any food and we also had no water. Fortunately for us Mr. Van der Straaten's cook and boy who were still living at the bungalow, cooked for us whatever they could get and Mr. Peters was allowed on two occasions to go to the nearest village under Japanese guard to buy us food. But every time he returned with hardly anything at all the shops had been looted or shut and when he tried to get some from the other Pinyok Mine bungalows he saw the Thai Police helping themselves to drinks and they refused to let him take away anything. The Japanese also made an appeal to the Penal Colony to supply us with rice, but they replied that they had only sufficient for their own needs.

There were 27 of us altogether. Those from Pinyok Mine were:-

Mr. Butler-Jones	Mr. De Boer
Mr. Donnelly	Mr. Peters
Mr. Francis	Mr. Chambers
Mr. Bailey	Mr. Olsson
Mr. Macfarlane	Mr. Larsen
Mr. Thomas	Mr. Magness
Mr. Roschke	Mrs. Magness
Mr. Lamb	Miss Magness
Dr. Rozenberg	Mrs. Jeavons

From the surrounding mines were:-

Mr. Stratford	Mr. Cragie
Mr. Kitts	Mr. Edmonds
Mr. Van der Straaten	Mr. Holt
Mrs. Van der Straaten	Mr. Moore
	Mr. Cummins

11th December, 1941: A senior Japanese officer accompanied by his staff and an interpreter visited us. He made a long speech in Japanese which was interpreted to us and concluded it by saying that all Britishers would be executed. One of our party, Mr. Holt, took fright and fainted. The Japanese officer then ordered the 5 neutrals who were with us to move into the annex and were not allowed to converse with the rest. They were namely:-

Dr. Rozenberg	(Polish)
Mr. Olsson	(Swedish)
Mr. Larsen	(Norwegian)
Mr. Lamb	(Danish)
Mr. Roschke	(Danish)

When they left we waited anxiously, for what seemed to be hours, expecting that we should be killed. But as nothing happened we

decided that the interpreter had made a mistake in his interpretation.

12th December, 1941: We had only one Japanese soldier on guard duty in the room. By this time they showed more consideration towards us as they realised that we had no intention of attempting an escape. One of the Japanese soldiers brought us some cigarettes and another played ping-pong with one of our men, Mr. Chambers.

13th December, 1941: Somewhere about noon the 5 neutrals were taken away and put in a similar bungalow almost opposite the one we were in. We did not see them again and according to information received they were last seen on the Betong road pushing a Japanese lorry. At about 6 p.m. we had our last ration of soup made from the bones of a goose we had had the day before and [at about 7 o'clock we settled down for the night. Suddenly, about one hour later while we were talking our attention was arrested by quick heavy footsteps up the back stairs, and eight Indian soldiers who were captured by the Japanese were pushed into the room.] We were unable to converse with them as none of them could speak English. Mr. CHAMBERS, who understood a little Hindustani tried to get some information from them, but all they said was "We British!". We then passed a few very uncomfortable minutes. None of us dared move but we waited and watched for what was to come next. [Suddenly one of the Japanese Soldiers threw a hand-grenade which exploded somewhere in the middle of the room where the eight Indian soldiers were huddled together. As a result of the explosion the lamp went out, and some of the Indian soldiers were instantaneously killed or wounded. In the darkness it was difficult to distinguish who had been killed and who injured. Several of the internees then hastened towards more protected positions while some made for the windows and jumped from a height of 15-18 feet. I was about to do the same but I felt I could NOT move my left leg which gradually began to get numb, and with fright I cried "Oh my leg, my leg!" With great difficulty, however, I managed to drag myself to a more protected corner of the room and remained huddled among some of my fellow internees. A few minutes later two Japanese soldiers came up again. While one flashed a torch at us the other fired what seemed to be a light automatic gun at us. Almost immediately after this another Japanese soldier came up and stabbed the people lying on the floor with his bayonet. Fortunately for me I had one or two people on top of me, and that saved me from the bayonet. They then took flight in a lorry waiting for them outside. After they had gone I called out to my parents. My mother was severely wounded and was unable to move, while my father crawled to my aid. Those who were unhurt said they would go and get help] as they felt that the Japanese soldiers did this because of the British advance. Two of them remained behind to help those that were wounded but found it very difficult as there was NO light. One of them I recognised to be MR. CHAMBERS. Then both of them left and I did not see them again. [I found that I had become very

weak from haemorrhage from a bad wound in my left hip which left me unable to walk. Mr. BUTLER-JONES, who was beside me, had a bullet in his belly and was making the most dreadful noises. He passed away after a few minutes. Mrs. JEAVONS who was on the other side of me had been killed by the hand-grenade. Mr. THOMAS was also badly wounded and unable to move at all.)

By this time I had become exhausted from loss of blood and the pain in my leg was very severe so I was about to dose off when footsteps arrested my attention. A batch of Thais carrying lanterns and torches came up, some were dressed in the Thai Police uniform while others were in ordinary civilian clothes but every one of them seemed to be well-armed with either a gun a sword or a knife. As soon as they came into the bungalow they kicked aside the corpses and commenced looting. One of them pulled my watch off my wrist. They left when they had completed their looting but one of them stayed behind. He came up to me and felt my pulse and when he found that I was still alive he tried to look for my wounds with the help of a torch. He finally decided it wasn't safe for me to remain in the bungalow for fear the Japanese soldiers might return, so he offered to help me out. Fortunately enough Mr. CRAIGE, who had escaped unhurt and had gone to get help returned at that moment. [So with the help of the Thai I was carried out of the bungalow while my mother was carried by Mr. CRAIGE, Mr. BAILEY and my father followed slowly behind. As far as I know the only living person left behind in the bungalow was Mr. THOMAS who was too badly wounded to be moved. We proceeded to the bungalow on the other side of the road] almost opposite the bungalow where the incident occurred, and remained under the house while deciding our next move. Mr. BAILEY who wore a white shirt took it off in case he might be seen. Mr. CRAIGE left us for what reason I don't know and we did NOT see him again. After some time the Thai decided to remove us to his house. But as both my father and Mr. BAILEY were unable to help my mother along as they were both by this time very weak, the Thai decided to take me along first and then come back for the others. So after a very trying effort I got on his back and we had scarcely gone a few yards when we saw a group of men approaching us. He helped me down into a ditch by the roadside while he stood to wait till they passed. Fortunately they were Thai civilians. They were very sympathetic when they heard that I was badly wounded and offered to help protect me. [As daylight was approaching and my rescuer could go no further we got into the first hut we came by which wasn't far from the bungalow where I left my father and mother. I begged him to fetch my parents, but he said it was too late as he had to go and get rid of his clothes as they were all covered with blood from my wounds. So all went except one who appeared to be very dangerous. Shortly after dawn I heard some men talking Thai pass my hut and going in the direction of the bungalows. I did NOT see them but a few minutes afterwards I heard a shot fired and also a loud cry of a man in pain. I remembered then that Mr. THOMAS

was still alive when we left him and recognised the cry as being his and NO doubt caused by the bullet that was fired at him. After an interval of about seven minutes I heard another two shots fired, and judging from the direction of the sound I knew it to be at my parents. Nevertheless there was nothing I could do so I just waited with fear. The Thai who was with me ran away with fright. I could NOT conceal myself as I couldn't move, and felt that my end was soon to come. Then I heard those Thai voices once again, coming from the direction of the bungalows, and becoming louder and louder until eventually they came into my hut. I was shocked to see that they were Thai Policemen. They questioned me in Thai, but I did NOT understand them. I just wept and pleaded for help. The one of them, who was rather small in stature and who was called Nai CHUN, came up and spoke to me in MALAY which language I knew fairly well and I lied to him that I was a Thai. He then said that he had formerly been a clerk in the Amphur's office at BETONG, and would do all he could to help me. Meanwhile one of them brought a stretcher and very carefully carried me and laid me on it. Part of the hut was pulled down to get my stretcher out. A party of six Thai civilians carried my stretcher while the Thai Policemen guarded all round and whielded me from the sun. They walked about half a mile before they reached their quarters. As soon as we arrived they took me into their hut, placed me on a bed which had two mattresses and immediately commenced attending to my wounds. Two policemen held me down and another washed my wounds with warm water and cotton swabs. I had four wounds all on the left leg. Soon after the dressing was finished I saw Mr. Macfarlane in the custody of a Thai Policeman pass the door of the hut where I was lying. A few minutes afterwards a Police Captain named Khun Somnuk arrived with a Thai dresser who went under the name of "Dr" SANNAT. He (the dresser) rewashed my wounds and drew out two pieces of shrapnel from the wound below the left hip. Whilst attending to my wounds he told me that it was he who had rescued me from the bungalow. Khun SOMNUK then arranged to have me removed to TANICOM, the penal colony. He spoke excellent English and assured me that every precaution would be taken for my safety.

I spent two days with the Police, during which time I was very carefully looked after. I had my meals twice a day which consisted of fried chicken and rice, and my drinking water was always boiled first. I had NO clothes except what I had on. The lower part of my frock was torn off as it was all smeared with blood and I was given an old blanket to cover myself with. During these two days I did NOT sleep a wink as the pain in my leg was too severe.

16th December, 1941: Somewhere about 3 p.m. I was removed from the Police hut. I was carried on a stretcher and covered with blankets from head to toe as there were many Japanese soldier

near by and they were afraid of my being seen. My stretcher was then put on a lorry and surrounded by several Thai civilians and about half a dozen Police. At about 5 p.m. we arrived at TANICOM and I was taken to the house of Nai Pasede PIEW. A woman who lived with him and whom I understood as his servant nursed me and was very kind to me. I also had regular visits from "DR" SANNAT who dressed my wounds twice a day, and also gave me two anti-tetanus injections. [For 2½ months I was unable to walk and for one month I had to lie in the same position (on my right side). After 2½ months I was able to walk with the help of a walking-stick. My left hip was tilted very badly and I could NOT put my left heel on the ground.] During my stay here, which was three months, I was frequently visited by the Amphur of the district and several Thai Police officials, two of whom took a report of my experiences. Major KEED, head of the Police at SETANG, YALA, visited me once.

18th March, 1942. Under Police guard I was taken down to SETANG, YALA, in a bus and was put in the care of a Police Captain. Both the Captain and his wife were very kind to me and gave me the very best attention. When I arrived here I was pleased to see Messrs. BAILEY, MACFARLANE, JUPE, EDMONDS and DAWSON, four of whom I knew.

30th March, 1942: The seven of us left SETANG for BANEKOK under Thai Police guard with Major KEED and his wife, the Governor of YALA and his wife, the Governor of PATTANI, a dresser to attend to the wounds of the wounded men. We had one of the 3rd. class carriages to ourselves with Police on guard at either end. We travelled by day and put up at rest houses during the night. On three occasions, however, Japanese soldiers tried to take us away, but Major KEED was very firm and produced a special Japanese passport and they left us alone. The journey was very tedious and took five days. At about 10.30 p.m. on April 3rd we arrived in BANEKOK. On arriving the Governor of YALA very kindly donated Ticals 30/- to be divided among the six men, while his wife made me a present of Ticals 10/-.

We were put into a military bus and brought to the internment camp. I had with me a small suitcase of clothes given me by two Thai officials. I was only able to walk with the help of a walking-stick.

4th April, 1942: I was taken to the CHULALONGKORN Memorial Hospital and was examined by Dr. SAMAK and had an X-Ray photo taken. I then returned to camp to await results. It happened to be an impacted fracture, and I was told to go to Hospital for further treatment.

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I stayed in Hospital for seven weeks and had very good attention from the Doctor, Matron and Nurses. I was able to rid myself of the walking stick, though I still have a very pronounced limp, and have to go to hospital now and again for further treatment.

23rd. July, 1942.

(Signed) Maureen J. MAGNESS

Ex 1587-A

Doc 5156

／證據卷第五一五六號／

「エム・ジョイ・エム・マグネス」 J. M. MAGNESS

／」へ正式

宣誓ノ上以下ノ如ク叙述ス。

私「モーリー・ジョイ・マーガレット・マグネス」
MAUREEN JOY MARGARET MAGNESS

／二十三年、職業ノ以テ「泰國錫鑛山會社」 THAILAND
TIN MINES LTD.／ニ雇ハレテキタ漢記者ヲ父母ト稱シ

「シヤム」 SOUTH SIAM／ノ「ヤラ」 YALA／ノ「

ピンヨク」 錫鑛山 THE PINYOK MINE／ニ住ンデキマシタ

ガ現在ハ「シヤム」 SIAM／ノ「バンコック」

BANGKOK／ニアル「ヴァジラウド」 VAJIRAVUDH COLLEGE

大學ニ住ンデ居リマス。

私ガ一九四二年／昭和十七年／七月二十三日ニ「
バンコック」 BANGKOK／ニ居イタ時爲シタ叙述
書ヲ宣誓ノ上提出致シマス。．．．

．．私ハソレニ誓證「A」ト云フ印ガツケラレテコ
ノ裏ニ添附サレテ居ルト云フ事ヲ認メマス。．．
誓證「A」．．．

．．一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月八日．．

．．我々「泰國錫鑛山會社」ノ従業員ハ立退ク同意
ヲスルヨウ豫知サレマシタ。午後二時頃ニ我々ハ立退ク

様ニ云ハレマシタ。會社ノ一臺ノ貨物自動

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軍ヲ、婦人三人、男子四人ノ一行ハ「ベトング」／
 BETONG / 國境へ出發シ、其ノ他ノ者ハ、其ノ場所ノ
 着ラスル處ニ往ニ候ツテキマシタ。．．．
 ．．我々ハ旅行ラ旅ケ過境ノ凡ソ半バ立行ツタ所デ我
 々ハ二人ノ泰ノ役人即チ「ナイ・プリング」／ NAI
 PRING / 及ビ「ナイ・フラヴィンナンドウオングス」
 / NAI PRAVINE NANDWONGSE / ニ引キ留メラレマ
 シタ。彼等ハ我々ニ「ベトン」／ BETON / 國境デハ戦
 闘ガ行ハレテキルカラ民ル該ニト忠告致シマシタ
 ．．我々ハ「カムボング トー」ニ戻リソコノ支配人
 デアル「ストラットフォード」／ STRATFORD /
 氏方ニ泊リマシタ。．．
 ．．其ノ當夜我々ハ泰國ノ監視ノ下ニ睡カレマシタ。
 彼等ハ只ノ民間人デ長イ劍又ハ長イナイフラ持ツテ武
 装シテキマシタ。我々ノ行動ハ制限ヲ受ケ、電氣ヤ水
 ノ供給ハ絶ベテ遮斷サレマシタ。．．．
 ．．一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月九日
 午後九時半頃、泰ノ警官ノ一隊ガ來テ我々ヲ「ピンヨ
 ク」／ PINYOK / ニ連れ戻リマシタ。．．全部デ我々
 ハ二十七人デ九ハト十八人ツツ二軒ノベンガローニ住
 ム様通被サレマシタ。．．．

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・一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月十日・・・

・我々ハ全部朝早く副支配人ノベンガローニ連レテ行カレマシタ。

・突然戸口ニノツクガアリ「モシモシ」ト云フ聲ガシマシタ。吾々一行ノ一人ビーター・ス氏ガ戸ヲ開ケルヤ直チニ四名ノ日本兵ガ吾々ノ面前ニ立チマシタ。其後我々ハ尙手ヲ上ゲタ儘デ「テンガデイング」／TENGADING／村ニ行進サセラレマシタ。・・・吾々ハ一臺ノバスニ乗セラレ・・・ソシテ吾々ハ武装シタ日本兵ノ監視ノ下ニ、日本軍隊ヲ乗セタ敷臺ノバスト一箱ニ出發シマシタ。・・・ソレカラ我々ハ「ケンボン・トー」／KEMPONG TOH／ニ到着スル迄旅行ヲ續ケマシタガ其處デ我々ハ下車スル邊ニ云ハレ「ヴァン・デル・ストラーテン」氏ノ家ニ入レラレマシタ。・・・DER STRAATEN

・一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月十一日

一日日本軍高級將校ガ幕僚ト通譯トラ連レテ我々ヲ訪問シマシタ。彼ハ日本語デ長イ話ヲシテソノ話ハ我々ニ通譯サレマシタガ最後ニ總テノ英國人ハ處刑ニサレル筈ダト告ゲテ話ヲ終リマシタ。・・・

一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月十三日・・・

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3.

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七時頃我々ハ寝仕度ラシマシタ。約一時間後我々が
話ラシテキタ時、突然我々ノ注意ハ裏ノ梯子段ヲ上ツ
テ來ル早足ノ軍イ足、音ニ捉ヘラレマシタ。ソシテ日
本軍ニ捕ツタ八人ノ印度人兵士ガ此ノ部屋ニ押シ込
メラレマシタ。...

...突然日本兵士ノ一人ガ手榴彈ヲ投ゲ、ソレガ其
ノ八人ノ印度人兵士ガ一所ニ固マツテキタ、部屋ノ
中心ノアタリデ爆發シマシタ。爆發ノ結果ランプハ
消エ、印度人兵士ノ幾人カハ即死ヲ遂ゲ又ハ負傷シ
マシタ。暗闇ノ中デハ誰ガ殺サレタカ誰ガ傷付イタ
カ見分ケルノハ困難デシタ。ソシテ抑留者ノ幾人カ
ハ急イデモツト身ヲ護ルノニヨイ場所ニ向ツテ逃ゲ
又或ル者ハ窓ノ方ヘ行キ十五フイート乃至十八フイ
ートノ高サカラ跳ビ下リマシタ。私ハ同様ニシヨ
ウトシマシタガ私ハ左脚ヲ動かス事ガ出来ナイ事ニ
氣付キマシタ。ソノ左腿ハ段々ト感覚ヲ失ツテ行キ
マシタ。私ハ落シクナツテ「アア私ノ脚ガ
ー私ノ脚ガ」ト叫ビマシタ。ケレドモ、非常ナ難儀
ラシナガラモ私ハ室ノ隅ノモツト身ヲ護ルノニヨイ
場所ニドウニカコウニカ置ラ引キズツテ行キ幾人カ
ノ抑留者仲間ノ間ニチデコマツテ居マシタ。

數分後二人ノ日本兵士ガ再ビ上ツテ來マシタ。一人

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ガ我々ニ燈ヲ向ケテ照シテキル間ニ他ノ一人ハ輕
自動銃ト思ハレルモノデ我々ニ向ツテ發砲シマシ
タ。スグ後カラモウ一人ノ日本兵ガ上ツテ來テ床
ニ横タハツテキル人達ヲ銃剣デ突き刺シマシタ。
私ニトツテ幸ナコトニ、一人カ二人ノ人が私ノ上
ニナツテキマシタノデ銃剣デ刺サレル事ハ免レマ
シタ。彼等ハソレカラ外デ彼等ヲ待ツテキタ、貨
物自動車デ逃走シマシタ。彼等ガ行ツテ仕舞ツテ
カラ私ハ私ノ兩親ヲ呼ビマシタ。母ハビドク怪我
ラシテキテ動ク事ガ出來マセンデシタガ父ハ私ヲ
助け様トシテ遣ツテヤツテキマシタ。怪我シナカ
ツタ人達ハ目分達が出カケテ行ツテ助力ヲ得ヤウ
ト云ヒマシタ。...

...私ハ歩行ヲ不可能ニシタ左臂ノヒドイ傷カラ
ノ出血デ非常に弱ツタノヲ感ジマシタ。私ノ傍ニ
居タ「バトラー・ジョーンズ」/ BUTLER JONES /
氏ハ腹ニ弾丸ヲ受ケテキテ、ビドク惡ロシイ聲ヲ
タテテキマシタ彼ハ數分後死ニマシタ、私ノモウ
一万ノ個ニ居タ「ジェヴオンス」夫人 / JEAVONS /
ハ手榴彈デ救サレマシタ。

「トーマス」 / THOMAS / 氏モ亦大怪我ラシテキテ

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6. ★

全然動ク事ガ出来マセシテシタ。 . .
其ノ察人ノ助ケテ私ハベンガローカラ運ビ出サレマシ
タ、私ノ母ハ「クレイグ」 / CRAIG / 氏ニ運ビ出サ
レ、「ベイレ」 / BAILEY / 氏ト私ノ父ハ幾カラソ
ロソロトツイテ来マシタ。私ノ知ル限リ、生キテベン
ガロー内ニ運ツタ人ハ大怪我ヲシテキテ動かサレナイ
「トーマス」 / THOMAS / ノミデシタ。我々ハ道ノ
向フ側ノベンガローニ行キマシタ。 . .
夜モ暗ケカカリ私ノ救助者モモウソレ以上ニ行ク事ガ
出来ヌノデ、我々ハ通りカカツタ最初ノ小屋ニ入りマ
シタ、コノ小屋ハ私が父母ヲ置イテ来タベンガローカ
ラソシナニ離レテキマセシテシタ。私ハ彼ニ私ノ両親
ヲ追レテ来ルヨウ願ミマシタガ、彼ハ私ノ怪我ノ血デ
スツカリ血ダラケニナツテキル彼ノ着物ヲ脱ギニ行カ
ナケレバナラナイカラモウ通イト云ヒマシタ。ソレデ
大體危険ニ見エル一人ヲ除イテ皆行ツテ仕舞ヒマシタ
夜明ケ間モナク私ハ泰語デ話シ乍ラコノ小屋ノ前ヲ通
ツテ例ノベンガローノ万ニ行ク人ノ聲ヲ聞キマシタ。
私ハ彼等ヲ見マセシテシタガ數分後私ハ一發ノ銃聲ト
吾痛デ叫ブ男ノ大聲ヲ聞キマシタ。ソノ時私ハ「ト
マス」 / THOMAS / 氏ガ私共ガ彼ノ所ヲ去ツタ時未ダ

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7. ★

生キテキタ事ヲ思ヒ出シマシタ。ソシテソノ叫聲
ガ確ニ彼ニ同ヅテ發砲セラレタ彈丸ニヤラレタ彼
ノ叫聲ダト認メマシタ。約七分後私ハ更ニ二發
ノ銃聲ヲ聞キマシタ。音ノ万向カラ察シテ私ノ兩
親ニ向ケラレタモノト思ハレマシタ。・・・
二ヶ月半ノ間私ハ歩行ガ出來マセンデシタシ、一
ヶ月ノ間私ハ同シ姿勢デ（右肩ヲ下ニ）寝テ居ナ
クテハナリマセンデシタ。二ヶ月半ノ後私ハ杖ニス
ガツテ歩ク事ガ出來マシタ。私ノ左臂ハ非常ニヒ
ドクカシイデ私ハ左腿ヲ地面ニツケル事ガ出來マ
センデシタ。・・・